

(3) I hope that the photographs will be sufficiently clear for reproduction, as though not a record they must be among the biggest obtained in Burma.

MYITKYINA,

UPPER BURMA.

February 20, 1934.

J. K. STANFORD,

Deputy Commissioner.

[In Rowland Ward's Records of Big Game, 9th Ed. (1928) the largest tusks obtained in Burma (owner's measurements) are 10ft. 6 in. in length and owned by Mr. H. Shaw Dunn. The longest measured in the Rowland Ward Studio taped 7 ft. 3 $\frac{3}{4}$ in. in length, 17 $\frac{1}{2}$ in. in circumference and weighed 102 lbs.—Eds.]

XI.—STATISTICAL RECORD OF GROWTH IN THE INDIAN ELEPHANT (*E. MAXIMUS*).

The following notes may prove of interest. They have been compiled from a Register of Working Indian Elephants (1,507) and Calves (365) born in the service of a Firm extracting Teak in Burma.

1. No one has any reliable information regarding 'milk tusks' and none of our employees has seen them.

2. *Parentage and Sex.*—(a) A tusker calf shows its tusks from the age of 2 years to 5 years.

(b) Cases of calves with double tusks shedding one and so becoming 'tehs' are now authenticated.

(c) Tuskerless male calves (Haings) are known to have tuskers as fathers. Tuskerless males, as fathers, have reproduced double tusker calves.

Musth.—Reports by eyewitnesses prove that 'musth' in males was not present in the majority of cases of coition, and that the female has a periodical period of heat, which cannot usually be detected by the human being. A few cases have been recorded of females discharging from the musth gland, when apparently not on heat.

A tusker calf came on musth in his 15th year.

Reproduction.—A female calf, 15 years old, has produced her first calf. She must have been covered when just over 13 years old.

Height Increment.—Calves measured within three days of birth averaged 3 ft. 0 in. in height. 109 male and 111 female calves measured produced the following results in heights:—

In 1st year	6 males averaged	3'0"	8 females averaged	3'0"
2nd "	8 "	4'2"	5 "	3'11"
3rd "	7 "	4'5"
4th "	4 "	4'10"	3 "	4'6"
5th "	4 "	5'6"	3 "	5'1"
6th "	9 "	5'8"	10 "	5'5"
7th "	11 "	5'10"	12 "	5'7"

In	8th year	8 males averaged	5'11"	13 females averaged	5'9"
9th	"	9	"	6'1"	4
10th	"	7	"	6'5"	4
11th	"	6	"	6'9"	6
12th	"	6	"	6'10"	8
13th	"	7	"	6'11"	5
14th	"	6	"	7'2"	4
15th	"	4	"	6'11"	5
16th	"	2	"	6'11"	...
17th	"	1	"	7'5"	3
18th	"	1	"	7'6"	3
19th	"	1	"	7'8"	4
20th	"	1	"	7'5"	1
21st	"	4	"	7'4"	1
22nd	"	1	"	7'3"	...
23rd	"	2	"	7'5"	1
24th	"	...	"	...	1
25th	"	1	"	7'10"	1
26th	"	1	"	7'10"	...

An exceptional Tusker calf, not included in the above, measured 8 ft. 1 in. in his 19th year.

We do not consider these statistics perfectly accurate, for the margin of error during measurements has to be considered. Also far greater numbers of calf measurements are needed. As statistics progress, however, this margin of error will decrease.

STEEL BROTHERS & Co., LTD.,

RANGOON.

GORDON HUNDLEY.

February 26, 1934.

XII.—ON THE OCCURRENCE OF THE WHITE-COLLARED KING-FISHER [*SAUROPATIS CHLORIS* (BODD).] IN THE DISTRICT OF 24-PERGANAS WITH A NOTE ON JUVENILE COLORATION.

The form *chloris* of the species *Sauropatis chloris* (Bodd.) has its range, according to Mr. Stuart Baker's record in *F.B.I.* (Birds). 2nd ed., vol. iv, 275, limited to the 'coasts of the North-Eastern Districts of Bengal; once Cachar in Assam; Burmese Coastal Districts, Siam, Malay States, Borneo, Java, Sumatra, Annam'. No mention is made of the Sunderbans, where Blyth found and collected his specimens (*Cat. B. Mus.* A.S.B., 48), and Blanford noted the occurrence of the bird as being as common throughout the eastern coast of the Bay of Bengal (*F.B.I.*, old ed., vol. iii. 136). It is difficult to see if the 'North-Eastern Districts of Bengal' may, by implication, have any reference at all to the Sunderbans. The Indian Museum holds a goodly number of skins (Nos. B517-21 and B529) of this form all collected from the Sunderbans. So far as Lower Bengal is concerned, not only do